THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1833. NO. 36.

White Wheat Flour.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF FLOUR--- manufactured for family use, (at Wes Wheeling Steam Mill,) will be kept constantly on hand by McKEE, CLARKE & Co.,
No. 39 Water street.
December 21--1mo.

SLEIGHING.

AN *Elegant Two Horse Sleigh*—from the North—of Modern and approved Model, and superior finish. Just received and for sale by
JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
December 14—tf 170 Liberty street.

Read This!

THE Proprietor of a large Body of land in the West, and in a very healthy region of country, wishing to settle it, would give one or more persons, of respectable character, skilled in farming, and particularly in grazing all kinds of Cattle and Sheep, very advantageous terms to act as agents, and partners in a joint Grazing, and perhaps Milling concern, for which the property is peculiarly adapted, affording a rich and extensive range, a good market, available Water Power, and an abundance of Stone Coal. None but those who can produce undeniable testimonials to their character and qualifications need apply; but it is believed that any person, qualified as above, and making early application, *in person*, if practicable, at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, will have it in his power to enter upon a business of certain and great profit to the enterprising.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1832.—tf.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen--We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,
MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.
JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.
THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I thererefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD, at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

Id. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829---tf.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.---tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.
DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
Dec. 21, 1832.---tf

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American
GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

New Works.

THE complete Poetical Works of Johanna Baillie; first American Edition, in 1 vol.

2. History of Switzerland; being vol. 19, of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia,

3. Stories from Italian Writers, with a Literal Interlinear Translation, on Locke's Plan of Classical Instruction: Illustrated with Notes.

4. A Memoir of Felix Neff, Pastor of the High Alps, and of his Labors among the French Protestants of Dauphine: by William Stephen Gilly, M. A. Prebendary of Durham, and Vicar of Norham. Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market st. opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
Jan. 1, 1833.—4t.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."
For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1832---tf

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

New Hardware Store,

NO 66 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.---tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.
Pittsburgh, June 8.

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.
WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.
August 14—tf

FOR SALE,

A TWO Story Brick Dwelling House and Lot, in Diamond Alley, near the Second Presbyterian Church.

For terms, enquire of
GEORGE COCHRAN, of R'd
Dec. 3.--6w

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830---tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.---tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832 —tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22---tf

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11, 1822.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. }
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.---tf.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 232, at the corner of Second street and Chancery Lane, Pittsburgh. For terms, apply to JOHN SNYDER,
WILLIAM HAYS,
NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
Sept. 28.---3mo.

RECEIVED.

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.
DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.---tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831---tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.---tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5---tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
may 25.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.---tf Front street.

DENTIST.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT'S OFFICE—No. 78 Liberty Street, corner of Evans' Alley.

P. S. Dentists can be furnished with his beautiful Porcelain Teeth. Oct. 12, 1832.---tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13---tf Water street.

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education;* and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward P. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Bells Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. Prof. of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof. in the Col. of Phy. & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany.

☞There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞For further particulars, refer to the Prospectus, or to the Subscriber,
WM. B. LACEY.
October 2, 1832.—1ysw

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated them selves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,
BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.
B. DARLINGTON.
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
B. DARLINGTON.
Nov. 20, 1832.---tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

AN ORDINANCE

On the subject of the Market House in Second street.

WHEREAS, from the increased and increasing population of that portion of the city lying east of Wood street, it is deemed proper to build a market house in Second street, on the ground granted for that purpose by the late Col. James O'Hara, and accepted by the city. Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the passing of this ordinance, market shall be held on every Tuesday and Friday in the market house proposed to be erected in Second street, in the same manner and under the same regulations and restrictions as are now imposed on the market house in the Diamond.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any butcher or other person, to vend any article, either of meat, poultry, vegetable or other products usually sold in market, after the erection of said building, or any other place than the said market house, on the days above specified, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Mayor to designate one of the city constables to attend said market house, who shall perform the same duties and receive the same compensation as one of those employed in the market house in the Diamond.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the fines imposed by the second section of this ordinance, shall be recoverable before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen, in like manner as other penalties imposed by former ordinances are recoverable.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 31st day of December, 1832.
JOHN GRAHAM,
President Common Council.
E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
President Select Council.
WM. PENTLAND, Clerk Select Council.
January 11, 1833.—3t.

AN ORDINANCE,

Providing for the cleaning the streets of the City of Pittsburgh.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That, for the purpose of more effectual and economical cleansing of the streets, lanes, and alleys of the city, it shall be divided into two wards, as follows, viz: Beginning on the Monongahela river, on the west side of Market street, thence up Market to the south side of Liberty street, thence up the south side of Liberty street to the city line, shall be termed the EAST WARD.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That a committee of Councils, to be styled the Street Committee, shall be appointed each year, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the Mayor and Street Commissioners, to enter into contracts for the cleansing of the streets, lanes, and alleys, in the above named Wards:—And that the said Committee, Mayor, and Street Commissioners, shall specify in the said contracts when, and how often several streets, lanes, and alleys shall be cleansed by the contractors above mentioned.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That on the second Tuesday in January next, and on the same days in each year, the City Councils shall, in joint ballot, elect an additional street commissioner, who shall receive the like salary, possess the same power, and be subject to the like restrictions as the present street commissioner.

SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That any ordinance hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 31st day of December, 1832.
JOHN GRAHAM,
President Common Council.
E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
President Select Council.
WM. PENTLAND, Clerk Select Council.
January 11, 1833.—3t.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—the business of the firm will be settled by James Adams, Jr.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr.
W. H. DENNY.
January 1, 1833.

JAS. ADAMS, JR.

HAVING purchased the interest of Wm. H. Denny in the late firm, continues the *GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* at his Ware House, Water street.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.
Dec. 25.---tf.

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeebly to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and *will hull* without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'
April 3, 1832.—wly

POETRY.

For the Gazette.

LINES,

COMPOSED ON THE DEATH OF MRS. G——.

She's dead, and to the tomb
Her mortality has wing'd its way—
Cover'd up in the dark and
Cold sepulchre of the earth,
She's next food for worms.
She died like a christian—
Reconciled to her God, she
Plead not for a moment's stay.
Her soul was prepared for
Its last flight; and husband,
And children, and friends
On earth, she was willing to leave—
And *all* that was dear to life.
She was not afraid to pass the
Dark valley of death, but tasted
Its terrors with becoming fortitude.
She died happy She had
Drank deep of the waters of
Eternal Righteousness, and
Had seen the salvation of her God.
With sorrowing friends, on her
Death bed, she talked of that
Crown which maketh the heart
Immortal; and felt not unwilling
To make the last sacrifice. The
Death bed is a solemn and
Impressive scene. It is there that
All are made to feel that, in
The midst of life, we are on the
Verge of death. To know that we
Must bid adieu to *hoping,*
Clinging life—to take a
Final of those so near and
Dear on earth, requires a fortitude
Which none but a true christian
Can possess. It were as but
Yesterday, she was moving amid
Joyous hearts and smiling friends;
But to day, she lies within
The arms of death. Beneath
The clods of the valley now lies
All that was once life, and
Action, and friendship.
The last debt of nature is now
Paid; and love and memory
Can ne'er forget her worth—
Her mild and passing sweetness
On earth. She liv'd not as
The gay, the volatile, and
Unlimited charmer of life; but
Sought for that blessing which
Proved so happily in her death.
To mourn o'er the loss of a
Departed friend, shows not a
Weakness of sensibility, for
There are ties in life, even stronger
Than death, yet death at last
Claims the victory, and then man
Must mourn. The grave claims
A communion with *all* the dead, and
Naught but the resurrection can break
The eternal chain, or demand the
Indiscriminate deliverance of all
It tenants.
Life hath its sorrows and
Its joys; yet our best moments are
Not without their alloy: even in its
Bitterest pang, we still cling to its
Fondest existence, as if no future
Were in store. We know not,
We can not tell why we love our
Life, or that we ever feel loth
To quit this worldly scene. From
Whence we derived our allotment,
Or whither we all go, no tongue
Can tell. If we brood o'er the varying
Ills of life, we but faintly scan
Nature's wond'rous works: high
In the eternal heavens we gaze
Upon mysterious Providence, in
Astonishment, and cease only, but
To admire. Why we feel a self
Awe or portentous futurity, we
Cannot describe. But man
Was made to mourn, and in sorrow's
Keenest pangs, we think we enjoy
A hope: as a child clings to its
Fond parent for protection, so
Doth mankind cling to hope.
It is the grand medicine of
Life, and an antidote to every
Uncertainty of Time. A. J.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1833.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Gazette.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

Of all the rights reserved to the several States, as claimed by the Nullifiers, and even by the more moderate State rights men, the one which they hold up as most essential to State Sovereignty, in their view of it, and as vital to liberty, is *the right of a State to secede from the Union.*

And yet these very same men maintain, as another fundamental position, in their theory of our political system, that the Federal Government is the creature of the States, and that the *Federal Constitution* is *a compact between the several States*, as distinct political communities, acting as mutually independent sovereignties.

Now, these two positions are certainly incompatible. On every principle of moral reasoning they are utterly repugnant to each other, and, as predicated of the political system of these United States, *both* of them *cannot* be *true.*

Why? For this very plain and perfectly conclusive reason, that *neither* of the *parties* to a *contract* has *any right* to *avoid* it, or *secede* from it, or, in other words, *break* it, without the consent of the other party, or parties.

This plain rule of morals is fundamental and universal. It applies to all lawful agreements, or bargains, whether between individuals, or communities. Treaties and leagues between nations, and those great political compacts called governments, depend on it for their efficacy, as much as ordinary dealings between private men.

Let us look a little into this principle, and set it forth in a plain way.

When two men enter into an agreement, or make a bargain, a contract, or a compact, (for these terms all stand for the same essential ideas,) it is the dictate of common sense, as well as the mandate of the law, that they shall fulfil it. The whole object of the agreement is to introduce a *new relation* between the parties, and give them, according to the terms of the contract, a *control over each other.*

The more intelligent, independent, and uncontrolled the parties were *before making their contract*, the more *competent* they were to make it, and, *therefore*, the more *absolutely* and *entirely* are they *bound* by it, when it is made. Neither has a right to *secede* from it; that is, in plain English, to *break* it, without the *express consent* of the other.

It is a common saying, recognizing this great principle, that it takes as *many* to *unmake* a bargain, as to *make* it.

If, therefore, *two make* a bargain, the *same two* and *only they* have a *right* to *unmake* it; if *thirteen* make it, the same *thirteen* must *dissolve* it; if there be *twenty four* parties to it, they are, each and all, equally and absolutely bound by it, and neither one of them, nor any combination of them less than the whole, has any right to avoid it, refuse to obey it, or secede from it, without the consent of every one of them, as freely given as when it was made.

Furthermore, neither of these parties has any right to *construe* this bargain, regardless of the construction of the others; for this would put the whole moral power of the contract into the hands of that party. In other words, if the parties *differ* in respect to any of the provisions of the contract, no *one* of them has a right to set up his *particular* construction as *binding* on the rest.

This is plain, because the parties are exactly *equal* as far as the contract is concerned, each having just as much right to construe it, as either, or all, of the others.

If, then, the parties differ respecting the construction of their agreement, how is the dispute to be settled? Who shall fix the construction and enforce the bargain?

The plain answer to this vital query is, *that person*, or *that tribunal*, or *that authority*, to which the *parties themselves* have *agreed to refer all such questions.*

The parties may, perhaps, have stipulated in the very contract in dispute, to refer all their differences about the meaning of it, to arbitrators, or to some individual, as their umpire. If they have done so, then *whatever may be their variant opinions*, they are *bound* by the construction *thus fixed.*

If they have made no such special stipulation in the particular contract in question, (we now speak of private parties) then they must refer to other tribunals, permanently established, to which *these same parties had before agreed*, in the most solemn manner, *to submit all their disputes*, in the last resort. These tribunals are the regularly ordained courts of justice, which derive their authority from the covenant, or compact, of these very parties, as members of the same commonwealth, or political association.

In entering into their political association, these parties covenanted to such effect, with each other, and with all the rest of their fellow citizens, as all the rest of their fellow citizens did with them. The agreement was equal and reciprocal. When they adopted their constitution of government, that is, when they made their great political bargain, which erected them into a State, they promised each other to live by it, and to obey all such legislative acts, judicial decisions, and executive orders, as should be promulgated in conformity with that constitution.

But, suppose one of these parties 'should *say*, and *really think*, that a particular legislative act, judicial decision, or executive order, was *not conformable* to that constitution; how is *this great question of conformity* to be *settled?*

These parties, as citizens, are perfectly equal, and their equality is that of freemen, originally clothed with all the natural and unalienable rights of man; they are conscious of their privileges, proud of them, and full of manhood to defend them. Before they adopted their constitution, that is, before they entered into their compact and assumed their political and civil obligations, they were independent of each other, the sovereign lords of their own conduct, owing obedience to no authority but that of God and his requirements. Now, between *such* parties, who shall decide?

Formidable as this question may sound, or seem, the answer is "as plain as way to parish church." *Look into the compact.* They have there agreed to submit all their differences, not only about their private bargains, but about their public laws, decisions, and orders, yea, even their doubts and disputes on the great question of the *conformity of all these to their constitution*, and *the construction of that compact itself*, to certain men, constituting a court, whatever be the name of it, by which *all these matters are finally to be considered and settled.*

These very parties, these free, independent, sovereign men, absolutely equal in the eye of their compact, acknowledging *no superior, no common arbiter before they made their constitution*, did, *in and by that constitution*, by their own wills, *create* such superior and common arbiter, and bind themselves, under weighty penalties, to obey its decisions. They voluntarily invested the authorities, established by their compact, with the whole collective force of the commonwealth, that is, of all the parties of the compact, for *the special purpose of compelling them to obey their own agents*, the *creatures of their own free acts.* The moment the compact was made, every one of the parties to it acquired *a vested right to the good faith of each and all the rest*, and *to their obedience to the compact;* and they all, each for himself, *relinquished* all *right to put his own construction on the compact, to disobey it, or secede from it.*

All this is certainly very clear, and is universally recognized as true, in regard to contracts between individuals, and to the political and civil obligations of private citizens. Even the Nullifiers admit so much.

But does the *obligation* of contracts change, with the changing *number* and *power* of the *parties* to them? Is not a compact between *many*, as *binding* as between *few?* Has a community, a whole people, a state, a nation, a *right* to *disregard* its *promises, to forfeit* its *plighted faith*, and *violate its engagements or secede* from them, any more than the humblest individual?

No—the binding force of compacts is not dependent on the *number* or the *collective character* of the *parties* to them; it *is measured by the terms and extent of the stipulations they contain;* and they are as binding on *nations* as on *private* men.

The Nullifiers say—"the constitution of these United States is a compact between the *States*, as the *parties* to it."

Agreed. *That* is the *very reason* why the *States* are *bound to obey* that constitution and *all the authorities created by it.*"

Most assuredly, *none but the parties* to a compact, are bound by it; and *if* the federal constitution *is* a compact between the *States*, as *separate sovereignties*, then *that* is the very *strongest of all possible reasons* why no *one* of the *States*, or *any number of them*, has the *shadow* of a *right* to *construe* that compact, to *avoid* any *one* of its obligations, or *secede* from them *all*, without the *free consent* of *each* and of *all* the *rest.*

But it is asked—"Will you set up an *authority* over a *sovereign State?*

We answer, *Yes—that* authority, to which that same sovereign State, by her convention and through all her functionaries, has solemnly covenanted and sworn to submit.

"What is greater," exclaim the Nullifiers, "than a *sovereign State?*"

We reply—her CONTRACTS. "*Truth*," said the son of Sirach, "is stronger than the *King.*"

The more free, independent, and sovereign the State *was before binding* herself by her compacts, the more *competent* was she to *bind* herself, and, *therefore*, the *more firmly* is she bound by them, when made.

"But—"the federal government is the mere *creature* of the States; and shall the *creature* be greater than the *creator?*"

Yes—if the *creator* has so *covenanted.*

But—"the federal government is the mere *agent* of the States; and shall the *agent* be *greater* than his *constituents?*"

Yes—if the *constituents* have so *ordained.* And, especially, shall he be greater than any one of his constituents. *Nothing short of the power that constituted* him, can *take away* or *nullify* his agency; and that power, in the case before us, was the concurrent act of *all the States.* It would be a gross dereliction of duty in the agent, to submit to the direction or the wishes of *one* of his constituents, in derogation of the trust committed to him by them *all;* and if that *one* should attempt, by intimidation, or by force, by *duress per minas*, or *vi et armis*, to compel the common agent to omit a part of his functions, the agent would most clearly be warranted in calling in the aid of the rest of his constituents to sustain him. Whether it would be *worth while* to resort to compulsion to sustain the agency, *might* be a *question;* but the *right* to do so would be *clear.* The violation of public faith by the infraction of treaties between nations, is good cause of war; and much more clearly is it warrantable to maintain the authority of government, by force, when the sense of duty has failed.

From the New York American.

The Banking system, as practised in this country, seems about to be put to a severe trial. The wisdom and the great financial experience of the President, backed by the honest, and not at all interested representations of some of his influential friends, having determined that the Bank of the United States must be destroyed,—in every part of the country, we hear of substitutes for it, and Banks are springing up in numbers, that might alarm even the most credulous believer in a Safety Fund.

In this State, the Legislature has been in session about a week, and already some five or six-and-thirty new Banks are petitioned for, besides several petitions from existing Banks, for the privilege of increasing their capital. As the theory now seems to be, that the more contributors there can be raised up to the Safety Fund, the greater will be the chances and the means of its usefulness; and as, moreover, it has been found by those who rule the State, that both political power and individual advantage are to be derived from a *proper* increase of banking corporations, and a *judicious* selection of commissioners to distribute the stock thereof, it is to be presumed that these new applications will generally succeed.

In the contemplation of such a result, is it not a matter of something more than mere curiosity to inquire what the effect of so many more banks is to be upon prices generally—and moreover, whence the capital for their safety is to be derived? Already the circulation of the country is, by universal admission, redundant, and therefore tending to depreciation; and if some thirty or forty new factories of paper issues are to be created, each of which will set to work at once to get out as fast and as much as it can of what by the courtesy are called "representatives of gold and silver—coin" it seems obvious to ask whether the consequences can be other than injurious to the general prosperity and stable industry of the country? The actual specie capital now in use will not be increased a dollar by such new banks; but largely disproportionate as it now is to the circulation founded upon it, it will be deemed the guarantee of all the meditated increase. While all on the surface is smooth, and while foreign wars and domestic convulsions—and violent and sudden changes in laws affecting the general interests, are avoided—the bubble of such a circulation may float on brilliant and unbroken—but the first serious check will prove with bitter evidence that it was only a bubble.

From every view we have ever been able to take of the case, we have thought the destruction of the Bank of the United States a national calamity; and nothing more fully confirms us in these views than the expedients every where already put in motion for supplying its place.

From the New York American.

Words of truth well spoken, and in the right place.—In the House of Delegates of Virginia, during the debate which is still in progress on the South Carolina question, and the steps proper for Virginia to take in relation thereto, Mr. *Wallace*, of *Fauquier*, introduces these, among other remarks:

"Sir, the complaints of South Carolina might have some shadow of reason, were it not for a single fact in her history. In the first Congress, assembled under the present Constitution of the U. States, that of 1789, South Carolina was the first state, who, through her representatives, asked the imposition of a duty upon any article. We find her representatives asking Congress to lay a duty upon the products of agriculture at this, the very first session of the first Congress that ever assembled under the present Constitution. So that she herself, was the originator of the very plan, for the overthrow of which she is now willing to endanger the safety of the Union. Subsequently, we find her desiring a protective duty upon hemp and rice; articles raised within her own limits. In the year 1816, an era from which the present system may be said to have dated its existence, S. Carolina was the most prominent supporter of that system. The eloquence of her orators on the floor of Congress, and the superior strength of the party with whom she was associated, carried the measure against all opposition. The people of the Northern and Eastern States resisted the passage of the law by which it became a part of our system in vain. They entreated, implored, remonstrated; but a deaf ear was turned to their complaints. They represented to Congress the ruin that must result from diverting the immense quantity of capital which was then embraced in commerce from its present channel. They told them that further restrictions would prove ruinous to the Northern States. They said that most of their capital was embarked in the shipping interest, which must necessarily be annihilated by the bill under consideration. All these representations were urged in the strongest and most moving terms by our brethren of the North, but in vain. The party with which South Carolina was leagued proved too strong, and they were too strong to submit. It is a remarkable fact, that out of the whole six New England States, but one solitary Representative voted for the Tariff in 1816.

Well, sir, what was the consequence? The Northern States, finding it impossible to induce their Southern brethren to listen to their remonstrances, determined, instead of placing themselves in hostile array against the Union, to make the most of their situation. They withdrew their capital from the ocean, whither the very genius of our institutions seemed to direct, and invested it in manufactures. It should be recollected that this investmeut was not even voluntary on their part. Had they exercised their own will, it would never have taken place; but the majority was against them, and they had no choice but submission. In the course of eight or ten years, however, affairs assumed a totally different aspect. The rate of exchange was altered, labor sought its true value, and capital became no longer stagnant upon the hands of its owners. The industry of the Northern States, directed altogether into this channel, had reared an immense number of flourishing manufactories. In those manufactories were invested a large portion of that capital, which had formerly been engaged in commerce. In the mean time South Carolina remains inert—she languishes—and her commerce declines daily. There is no activity in her sons, no life in her business. Her views then become changed. She is no longer the same State, who, leagued with a majority, had succeeded in forcing this offensive system upon the inhabitants of the Northern States. She now fancies all her grievances, real and imaginary, to proceed from one source, and that source the Tariff. But the majority is no longer with her. The sceptre has departed from her, and the flourishing condition of her Northern brethren has given them an overwhelming majority. What now is the course of South Carolina? Does she remonstrate with her brethren against what she conceives an unwarrantable oppression? Far from it. She tells them from the first that her demands must be answered—that she will not be contented with a gradual reduction of the obnoxious laws to the standard of revenue—that she will compound for nothing less than their absolute, total and immediate abandonment. They compelled the people of the North to withdraw their capital from a channel in which it had been for a long time profitably employed. The arguments, the eloquence of her orators, and the strength of their party induced this state of affairs; and now, not content with this revolution, they still insist on their subscribing to their own utter and entire ruin."

New Electro-Magnetic Experiment.—Professor Emmet, of the University of Virginia, has succeeded in so arranging the horse-shoe magnet as to enable him to obtain, at pleasure, brilliant scintillations, nearly as perfect as those produced by the flint and steel. The most remarkable discovery, however, is a sure mode of giving strong and even unpleasant shocks, which bear great resemblance to those from a voltaic pile of about 100 pairs of plates. Some other results, tending to show that this new force has properties intermediate between those of Electricity and Galvanism, have been obtained, and will shortly be made public.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Indications are already given that a sturdy resistance will be made in Congress to any change of the Tariff at the present session. If the law of the last session should be repealed, the instance of versatility in the same legislators will be almost *unique*. In the interval of the half year, or a little more, since it was adopted, nothing has occurred to induce or color immediate repeal,—except South Carolina *Nullification*, to which repeal must therefore be regarded as concession,—capitulation. Protests against *doctrine*, Proclamations, Resolutions, cannot alter nor disguise the real issue, which will then be virtual triumph for the Nullifiers or the accomplishment of a juggle.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Encyclopædia Americana.—The twelfth volume of this work has been received; and as its contents bring the articles down to the close of letter V, we presume the series will be completed in one volume more. In commending this valuable work for the twelfth time to the public favor, we can do little more than repeat what has already been said. No work in Europe has been so universally popular as the German, which has been made the basis of the Encyclopædia Americana. Nearly two hundred of the most eminent writers in Germany, contributed to its contents, and it has gone through seven editions, of which more than one hundred thousand copies have been printed. The American translations have been executed with great fidelity, and the American additions have contributed largely to the value of the original. As one evidence that we have not overrated this work, we may add, that it [the American] has been adopted as the basis of the BRITISH CYCLOPÆDIA, now in the course of publication in London. This is certainly no mean compliment to the substantial merits of the American edition.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

The Meeting at the court house, on Saturday evening, to respond to the sentiments of the President's Proclamation, was the most numerous ever held in this City. It was composed of citizens of both the late political divisions of the country; and the best spirit—a passionate devotion to THE UNION—seemed to animate the assembly almost to a man. An attempt was made to substitute a proposition for a General Convention of the States, but the resolutions for this purpose met the marked disapprobation of the meeting. The resolutions which were adopted express the sentiments of the people of the State at large; and they are mistaken who expect that we can be brought to approve of Nullification in any form. Governor Dunklin must discard his absurd notions, or those who put him in office will discard him. The meeting in St. Louis has spoken in a voice which will be heard in the Governor's House. The Legislature will re-echo it; and the 'still small voice' of his Excellency must approve it. Nullification is defunct in Missouri!—*Missouri Rep.*

Mr. Wirt's Card, deprecating a premature agitation of the Presidential election, is warmly approved, all over the Union!—All are willing to render homage to exalted virtue and patriotism, when it does not cross their interests, nor interfere with their designs. Thousands who voted for Jackson will deplore their infatuation. The time is coming when the slandered friends of William Wirt will have more reason to rejoice than those who now so boisterously proclaim the triumph of Jacksonism.—*Alb. Jour.*

Annapolis, January 8, 1833.

Maryland Legislature.—"Mr. Johnson, of Frederick, presented to day a memorial from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, praying for an act to relieve them from the condition attached to their original charter, of finishing a certain portion of their work within a limited time, and that the said time may be extended.

The petition, which is a very long one, and accompanied with a variety of voluminous documents, was referred to the Standing Committee on Internal Improvements. I think there is manifestly a disposition in the Legislature, to deny any favors to the Company, except they be accompanied with a condition for a r[illegible]nable compromise with your Rail Road.—*Cor. Gaz.*

Dr. David R[illegible], in the second volume of his Hist[illegible] says—"The Act of Independence did not hold out to the world thirteen *sovereign* States, but a *common sovereignty* of the whole, in their united capacity." The American historian expressed the opinion of the statesmen of his time.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Meetings continue to be holden in the interior and mountainous districts of Virginia, and in the low country, as well as the highlands of North Carolina, reprobating the doctrine of Nullification, and censuring its abettors, and even its palliators. The Legislature of the former State does not escape censure for its hesitation on the subject. In different quarters, even in Southern States, we observe accounts of Meetings of Volunteer Companies pledging themselves to sustain the doctrines of the late Proclamation of the President, and to march to any part of the country in support of them. Our attention has been called to some of these, and surprise has been expressed, that we have not particularly noted them. We have not thought it advisable to do so, because we would much rather be instrumental in healing than in exasperating any thing like a rancorous or vindictive feeling between different parts of the country. We never have supposed that the intervention of an armed force from other States would be necessary between South Carolina and the General Government. We have all along believed, and do still believe, that the laws will have their way without any such resort.—*Nat. Intel.*

The following lamentable information is from the Augusta Courier of January 4:—"A passenger in the stage last night, who came through the Cherokee Nation, says that there was great excitement there. Some person who had drawn a tract of land, on which were improvements, attempted to take, probably, violent possession, and was resisted by the Indians, and that two families,—consisting of nine persons, had been massacred by the enraged savages. He says the Georgia Guard is in close pursuit of the Murderers."

Nullification—out of South Carolina.—We continue to give, as fast as we receive them, such notices as are taken of the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification by the Executives and Legislatures of the other States. With the doubtful exception of Governor Floyd, of Virginia, who did not speak out plainly on the subject, every Governor and every Legislature by whom the doctrine has been treated of, has rejected the Carolina invention. The same sentiment has been expressed by New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky, either in executive messages, or by formal resolutions adopted in the Legislatnre. We know of no State in which the doctrine of nullification has any prospect of being adopted or approved.—*Balt. Amer.*

Rumor has, for a long time past, intimated that a disagreeable suspension of amicable intercourse existed between the *Hon.* Mr. Blair (not of the *House*, but of the *Globe*,) and certain prominent members of that exalted institution, the Hickory Club. Rumor now goes farther, and says that efforts are making to upset the man that lives on the Globe and to put Maj. Noah in his place—or, what amounts pretty much to the same thing, to *dissolve* the 'Great Globe itself'—yea, "and all its inhabitants"—and to substitute in the Administration Firmament, some Sun, Moon and Seven Stars, to roll around the same orbit, and "shining sing" the beauties of the acts of the powers that be.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Thirteen Clergymen of Albany have declined the invitation of the Senate and Assembly of New York, to open their respective sessions each day by prayer. The reasons given are the opposition which the employment of Chaplains has met with; the unpleasant discussions which it has given rise to, and which will probably be renewed from year to year.

Late Jamaica papers mention that the British Government had relieved the inhabitants of the Island from the payment of the troops which have been stationed there for the space of three years, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained during the late insurrection among the slaves.—*Balt. Amer.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

pot, lb.	5 a5½	Steel, co. lb	7a8†
pearl,	7	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	6½§
black salts	4†	in bars	7§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7†
Bacon, lb.	6½†	Leather, sole,	25§
Butter, keg,	9†	upper, doz.	$28a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins,	20 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	87§	Lard,	9½§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	24†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	38§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	5½§
Coals, bush.	4½†	8d	5½§
Candles, lb.	10	6d	6½§
Copperas	2½a3†	4d	7½§
Cheese	5½a6†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal	95a$1§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$17 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs	16a16½	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9a11§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb.	No. 5, 25§	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$4 75*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	34a35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy.	4-4 40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	45§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4¼
New herring,	$9§	do. K'y.	4½§
shad,	12½§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	7a7½
mack'l.	6a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat bu.	70†	lump,	13 a 14†
barley	45†	loaf,	14 a 17†
rye	43†	Salt,	$1 68 §
corn	37§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	3a3¾†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y.H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$120§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb	12a13†	imperial,	1 25§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	18*
Indigo, Span lb.	150	Wool,	26§
Bengal,	200†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6¾*
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100*	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40ct
Blooms, Jun.	$82a83§	new	28†
rolled	100*	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt	9*	black	9½ a 10½
pig, ton	$30§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH ACADEMY

THE Subscriber has opened an Academy of the above description, at 113 Fourth street, where he teaches the usual branches of Classical and English Education, preparatory to the Counting House, the College, and the Bar; and to the carrying on of the common business of life. From his former success in the Academy of Greensburgh, where he has been Principal for six years, he trusts he will be able to satisfy those who may patronise his Seminary.

☞Terms of Tuition moderate, and made known on application. THOMAS WILL.

Oct. 5.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of the "Pittsburgh Theatre," held agreeably to notice, at the house of Frederic Lutz, on Thursday evening, 27th ult. the following gentlemen were elected a board of directors, to serve for one year:

George A. Cook,	Cornelius Darragh,
Wm. M. Carlisle,	Saml. Fahnestock,
R. H. Douthitt,	Robert M. Riddle,
C. F. Spang,	Samuel Roseburg,
M. B. Miltenberger,	Thomas S. Clarke,
W. W. Fetterman,	Robert Scheyer.

Jan. 11, 1832.—3t

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Neilly, late of Robinson township, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same for settlement.

For the convenience of persons having business with them, the subscribers will attend at the late residence of the deceased, on each Monday and Tuesday in the month of February, to make settlements, receive payments, and attend generally to the affairs of the estate. Persons, indebted to the estate, who do not meet the subscribers during the month of February, will find their notes, accounts, &c. in the hands of a magistrate immediately after.

THOMAS PHILIPS,
WM. EWING,
Executors of Samuel Neilly, deceased.

January 8, 1833.—4t*

TO LET,

A Spacious Cellar, conveniently situated on the bank of the Monongahela, in West st., near the Boat Landings. In this cellar may be salted 2 to 3 hundred thousand weight of Pork. With the cellar, will also be let a Brick Smoke House, with complete and safe apparatus, in which 80,000 lbs. of Bacon can be hung at one ime. Apply at No. 6, in the Diamond, to

ROBERT PATTERSON, *Ag't.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14 1832.—wtf.

Patent Blacksmith Vices, AND LARGE SCREWS.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that, in addition to the manufacturing of Patent Vices, they have commenced the manufacture of Large Screws, of every description, and are ready to fill all orders for either article, on short notice.—They will, also, furnish Mill Irons to order.

All orders, Screws for Tobacco Presses, Mill Screws, Rolling Mills, &c. &c. will be promptly attended to, if left at John Irwin's Rope Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108, Second street, or at their shop, in Allegheny town, near S. Lothrop & Co's Rolling Mill.

Aug. 24.—iwtf. A. LAMONT & Co.

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No. 27 Market street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING: and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 2, for 1833; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 26th January, 1833. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		3,000	3,000
100		1,000	100,000
16		500	8,800
56		100	5,600
56		80	4,800
112		50	5,600
112		40	4,480
224		30	6,720
1960		20	39,200
15400		10	154,000
45760 tickets.			$366,080

Tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

Jan. 15, 1833.

Pittsburgh Seminary FOR YOUNG LADIES,

South East Corner of Grant & Second Sts.

THE want of a permanent institution, located in the city, in which females should receive a useful and finished education, seems long to have been deeply felt by the inhabitants of this flourishing and wealthy city.

From the frequent and earnest solicitations of her friends, Miss Parry has, at length, undertaken to establish and carry into effective operation an Institution calculated, not only to supply the deficiency for which it is more immediately intended, but to offer such advantages as may render it worthy the patronage of the intelligent citizens of neigboring places.

The object of this seminary is to inculcate sound principles, inform the mind, refine the taste, and form the character; to effect this, there will be a strict and well-ordered system of government as well as of instruction: for little can be accomplished in the great business of education without efficient regulations and good order.

The building is spacious and handsomely situated in the most elevated and healthy part of the city, commanding a fine view of the Monongahela, and the adjacent hills. It is sufficiently central for the convenience of day scholars, and yet retired from the noise of business.

In the English department the branches are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, History, Chronology, Botany, Chymistry, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

English branches,	$8 00 per qr.
(Each qr. to consist of 12 weeks.)	
Music,	10 00
French,	8 00
Drawing in pencil, crayon, and water colors,	8 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Boarding and tuition, including all the branches, two hundred dollars per annum. Each pupil must be supplied, by the parent or guardian, with a mattress, bedding, towels, combs, brushes, soap, and silver cup, table and tea spoon, with the initials of the name engraved on each. Each pupil required to repair and keep her own clothes in good order. Washing, stationery, &c. are extras. No charge made for the summer vacation, commencing on the twenty-third of July, and terminating on the thirty-first of August. No pupil engaged for a shorter period than two quarters; first quarter to be paid in advance. One month's notice to be given previous to withdrawing a pupil.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, President of the Western University, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Institution, will give lectures on Astronomy. Competent masters are engaged for the different branches.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D;
Rev. G. Upfold, D. D.
Rev. C. Avery,
Dr. P. Mowry,
J. M. Snowden,
H. Holdship,
J. D. Davis,
N. B. Craig,
Hon. H. Denny.

Feb. 7.—tf.

CONGRESS.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1833.

Mr. Burges moved the following preamble and resolution, which were read and laid on the table, viz.

Whereas, It has been alleged in statements made in this House by members thereof, and elsewhere by others, that the power given to Congress by the Constitution, to lay and collect duties by impost, on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States from foreign countries, has been, and now is, unequally, unjustly, and tyrannically exercised by the majority thereof; that by such injustice and tyranny, so exercised, the people in certain States of the Union, called by themselves the Plantation States, are grievously oppressed, and compelled, ruinously to themselves, to pay annually a great amount of money over and above their fair and rateable portion of such duties; that they have alleged also, both within and without these walls, the people of those States have been, and now are, compelled, by the despotic exercise of the power aforesaid, to pay annually a heavy amount of money as duties, imposed on their staple products, cotton, rice, and tobacco, when exported from these States to foreign countries; and that as they have often alleged, moreover, on this floor, and lately have by public functionaries, in one of those States, proclaimed to the people of that State, and of the United States, that those great sums of money, so unjustly exacted and extorted from them as aforesaid for duties, both on their imports and exports, are, by the despotic exercise of powers usurped by Congress, lavished in bounties given by a tyrannical majority of that Congress to manufacturers in the Northern, and especially in the New England States, and in expenditures on works in those States exclusively for the benefit of the people thereof in the employment of their labor, and in the consumption of their products; so that, by these allegations, made, repeated, and proclaimed, in manner as aforesaid, the people of those Plantation States may be misinformed and in error, as well concerning the amount of duties paid by others, (the people of these United States,) in other States of this Union, as concerning the amount of such duties paid by themselves on foreign merchandise imported into these States, and the payment thereof on their great staples, cotton, rice, and tobacco, when exported to foreign countries; and concerning the disposition of public money, made as aforesaid alleged, in bounties or public works by Congress; and being so misinformed and in error, are liable to be dissatisfied, disturbed, and agitated, and the prosperity of themselves and of the nation may be thereby interrupted; and moreover, because it is now proposed to this House to depart in Legislation from the great policy adopted by the Congress of the United States on the 4th of July, A. D. 1789, nor hereafter to lay duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, for the encouragement and protection of manufactures, therein and no longer, by such duties, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, as that any effect of such regulations may either encourage or protect the same, or any other of the great sources of domestic production, whether the same be agricultural, mechanic, or manufacturing; but from and after this time, to lay all duties on imports from foreign countries for the purpose of revenue only, as assessments of taxes on the people, and solely to satisfy the wants of government, and therein to make such a 'readjustment of the rates of impost as may distribute and equalize among all the People those burdens which may be found to fall unequally upon any of them,' and because it is utterly impracticable to make such readjustment, and so to equalize duties on all imports among all, by any form of law, until Congress shall first know what quantities and kinds of foreign goods, wares, and merchandise, have been, and now are, by the course of trade, the habits, the usages, and the wants of the People, in each State, imported and consumed in the same: therefore for the purpose of acquiring the best information which may be had on all these great national questions, as well for the use of the members of this House, as for the satisfaction of their constituents, the People of these United States; and to the intent that all errors may be corrected in the premises, and the effects of all such errors avoided in all future legislation therein:

Resolved, That a Committee of 24 members of this House, one from each State, be appointed by ballot, to examine into and report to this House concerning the following matters and things; and in the following manner, that is to say:

I. It shall be the duty of said Committee to enquire into, and report to this House, the amount of money paid by the people of each State to the U States, viz:

1st. On all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into said State from foreign countries.

2d. The amount so paid on all goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of such State, *exported* therefrom to foreign countries.

3d. On all tonnage of ships or vessels owned therein.

4th. The amount of hospital money paid by the seamen thereof into the Marine Hospital Fund; and the number of seamen belonging to each State respectively.

5th. The amount of postage paid in each State.

6th. The amount paid as aforesaid in each State on spirits distilled therein.

7th. The amount received by the people of each State from the United States, for drawbacks, for debentures, for vessels employed in the fisheries, for bounties on manufactures, and of what kinds; the amount expended by the United States in each State on public works, and their several kinds; for transporting the mail, and for supporting the military establishment therein.

II. Said Committee shall inquire into and report the amount of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from each State—

1st. Of the growth, produce, and manufactures of foreign countries; and

2d. Of each other State in this Union.

3d. The amount of duty payable thereon in each State, the number of people therein at each census, and the average amount payable by each person.

4th. And it shall farther be the duty of said Committee to inquire into and report the amount and value of production, so far as may be done in each State, of sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, bread stuffs, provisions, salt, distilled spirits, silk, wool, fish, oil, peltry, lumber, manufactures, of what and of each kind, with the market price of each.

It shall also be the duty of said Committee to inquire into and report the current price of products of like kind and quality as those last aforesaid, both in France and England, together with the cost and charges, and the amount of duties or bounties on exportation or importation thereof, either into or from those countries.

6th. *And it is further resolved,* That said Committee have power to call on all accounting officers in the service of the United States for copies and abstracts of all such books and papers in their possession as may, in their opinion, aid them in such examination and report; to examine under oath all persons who may for that purpose appear before them; and to send interrogations to all such persons as may, in their opinion, give them information in the premises; which interrogations it shall be the duty of such persons to answer in writing, according to the best of their knowledge and belief; and to make oath thereunto before some magistrate, competent to administer the same.

7th. It shall be the duty of said Committee, in their report to state in tabular form all the particulars aforesaid—1st, in relation to each State in this Union; 2d, to report, in like form, first, the whole amount of all States which allege that the people thereof are required by law to pay, and have paid more than their rateable portion of the public revenue, to wit: South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia; and, second, to state the whole amount of those particulars, in respect to all the other States; and to make these statements in such form, with such distinctness and accuracy of arrangement of the facts, found by their inquiries as aforesaid, and not otherwise, as that all who desire it may see and read the truth, whereby the allegations aforesaid may be refuted or confirmed, and this House be aided by a competent knowledge of the facts necessary to be known in all the future action thereof concerning the laws of these United States regulating the commerce, the revenue, and the taxes, of the American people.

From the National Gazette.

The extraordinary speed and power of the locomotive on the Germantown Rail Road, should excite more attention than it has obtained from the enlightened community in which it has been made. It is the more remarkable because it is in many points original, and because it is the very first working engine of the locomotive kind made by Mr. Baldwin, and yet it has surpassed in fleetness and proportional working power, any engine of whose performance we have been able to find any authentic account.—In the celebrated trial of speed and power on the Liverpool and Manchester rail road, the 'Novelty' of Brathwaite and Erickson took the palm for swiftness, and the 'Rocket' of Stephenson that for power and efficiency. The former has not been since heard of, because of its want of adaptation to useful purposes, whilst the slower engines of Stephenson have been at work on almost every English rail road. According to the partial estimate of its friends, the novelty *on that fine rail way, cleaned for the occasion, and on a set day of trial,* ran a mile in a minute, while Stephenson's engine requires a minute and a quarter to pass over the same space, or traveled on a straight and level road at the rate of 40 miles per hour. At present his locomotives take an hour and 10 minutes to go the 30 miles between Lowhill and the depot at Manchester. In the trials recently made on Mr. Baldwin's engine, the road was muddy so as to impair the grip, and to lessen the smoothness, and she was used immediately after her return from her afternoon's trip to Germantown. For the experiment, a space of two miles and a quarter was selected, in which there are four curves, and several very muddy crossways. In passing through this space the steam was *cut off at each curve* so as to *visibly* lessen the speed, and yet the whole distance was passed over in 3 minutes and 3 8ths. It was therefore done at the rate of 40 miles per hour. On the straight lines the speed seemed much greater, but no estimate of it was then made. On a subsequent day, however, when Dr. Patterson of the University of Virginia, was in the 'tender,' the mile on a straight line was run through in 58 seconds, according to the estimate of one computer, whilst another observer of time counted 52 seconds. That the distance might have been run in less time was obvious to all, for Mr. Baldwin made the engineer cut off the steam entirely to check a career which he feared might become too great for the strength of the road, or the tenacity of the parts of the locomotive. At 53 sec, the speed was more than 62 miles per hour, at 52 s. it was more than 67 miles per hour. From this rapid movement, no inconvenience was felt by the passengers, but a stiff breeze was produced by the quick motion through the air so as to endanger the security of the hats.

By the contract the weight of the engine was, we understand, limited to 5 tons, so that on a muddy rail the weight is not such as to secure a grip for a very long and heavy train of cars. What the engine could draw on a clean road cannot be well ascertained, for another reason. The rails not being inclined laterally, the space prest by the inclined rim of the wheels is very limited. But when overloaded the engine has shown her great power by turning her wheels on the rails, whilst the grip was not adequate to the propulsion of her load. By this we perceive that she can pull as much as it is possible for any engine of the same weight to pull on that road.

Although formed on the basis of Stephenson's engine, Baldwin's is superior in simplicity and compactness. The boiler is lighter in front, the pumps are formed is the guide rods, there is but one rod and rock shaft attached to the main valve; the throttle valve is a sliding one, placed close to the station of the engineer, and managed by a very short rod and lever.—The eccentric has no lateral motion, but is reversed by moving the rod to the opposite side of the centre of motion of the rock-shaft.

Power and fleetness having been adequately obtained, simplification was that for which Mr. Baldwin sought, and in that he has succeeded so well as to leave little if any room for more pruning. The arrangements are such, too, as to enable the engineer to observe and correct defects without penetrating to the interior of the boiler. A man-hole is therefore unnecessary.

On the whole, as the first instrument of its kind, containing so many new points, and issuing from the hands of a mechanic who never before constructed such a machine, its strength, ease of motion and fitness, must appear remarkable. As far as our opportunity of judging goes, we are warranted in esteeming this engine the best that has yet been constructed in any country, and fully capable of going at the highest speed compatible with comfort or safety. M.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN PAPERS.

London Political Caricatures.—In one, Talleyrand is enacting the part of Guy Fawkes; with a dark lantern, lighted by Holland, he is about to set fire to the protocol-faggots and gun-powder armaments heaped up by the Allies; while Palmerston is sneaking off, or keeping watch. Another represents Talleyrand as a spider starting from his hole to seize upon the silly buzzing fly Palmerston, who is caught in his web. This is in the true spirit of Gillray; the idea is capital, and the execution worthy of it. Talleyrand is the personification of a hoary old spider; and Palmerston looks as helpless and imbecile as a blundering blue bottle. 'The Cat's Paw' is better still. Talleyrand, as the cunning monkey, grasps the fine-grown puss Palmerston; and, in spite of his struggles, stretches out his fearful paw to take those hot chestnuts, Belgium and Antwerp, from the fiery stove of Holland. The faces of both monkey and cat are admirable for expression, and a half brute character.

It is estimated that 150,000 watches are annually made in France, and about 200,000 are finished only, the movements of which are made in Switzerland, chiefly of gold, and 350,000 clocks, in bronze, gilt, or alabaster cases.

National Debt.—Since the national debt began in King William's time, that is one hundred and thirteen years ago, the revenue of England has augmented to fourteen times what it was, and the free disposable revenue to a little more than thrice its amount at that period. We have borrowed 400,000,000*l.* paid in interest already 590,000,000*l.* and have to pay, before the extinction of the debt, 1,060,000,000*l.* making in all 1,650,000,000*l.* expended for the wars of one hundred and thirteen years, when all the accounts are finally settled, if ever that should be. So immense a sum would weigh in gold 34,375,410 pounds weight, or 12,187 tons.

It is stated that several officers of the Dutch garrison, in the citadel of Antwerp, have sent for notaries, and made their wills.

With regard to Portugal, we cannot but think that Don Pedro, with all his reinforcements, according to the last advices, is in a worse predicament than he has hitherto found himself. So far from making head against Miguel, he is more closely pressed than ever; his navy had been but indifferently managed—so badly, indeed, that the smallest vessels from Lisbon have safely landed their cargoes of mortars, shells, cannon, shot, and powder, just to the southward of Oporto, without a single recorded interruption: the consequence is, that the neighborhood of Villa Nova has been so fortified that Oporto must be reduced to ruins, and the south entrance of the Douro has been made capable of enforcing a strict blockade of Oporto—so that even the British flag must respect it, and Don Pedro must either advance or abandon his enterprize. Added to this, his English officers are quarrelling for pre-eminence; Col. Hodges has been sent home; Major Shaw has been arrested and released, and Sir John Doyle has been appointed Commander of the British Brigade, and superseded again in a few hours. If an attempt be made to place a foreigner over the Englishmen, they will all return home, and this signal of dismemberment will be followed by the retirement of all the foreign auxiliaries. On the whole, we fear Don Pedro is *hors de combat.* It matters not, so that the question is settled.--*Hampshire Telegraph.*

British Income and Taxation.—A question is often asked, what proportion of a man's income is taken from him in taxes? Now, the total income of the people of Great Britain may be estimated on data which we have not room to specify, at 250,000,000*l.* That of Ireland we may assume at 50,000,000*l.*, making in the whole for the United Kingdom 300,000,000*l.* Of this sum more than one-sixth is drawn directly by the Government. But that is not the whole. The local taxes amount to a very large sum. The poor-rates in England exceed 8,000,000*l.* Other local taxes and contributions probably amount to 10,000,000*l.* more. Then, as we have already explained, the higher and richer classes are exempted in a great measure from contributing their proper share of the national taxation. When these different circumstances are taken into view, it will hardly be disputed that one-third of every man's income, in the middle and lower classes of society, is taken away by the tax-collector. Every man who works nine hours a day is employed during three of those hours to enable him to pay his taxes.—*Tait's Magazine.*

Advice of an Irish Apothecary.—If you find three tumblers of whiskey punch disagree with you over night, don't take 'em till next day, and then leave 'em off entirely.

Laconic Invitation.—Upon one occasion, the Ettrick Shepherd, with the true waywardness of a poet, took umbrage at Sir Walter Scott, for some imaginary slight or neglect, and refused for a long time to speak to him. The worthy baronet knew his man, and said nothing, till Hogg's better feelings reawakened, and induced him to write a long explanatory and apologetic letter. Sir Walter's answer was highly characteristic--" Dear Jamie—Now that you have come to your senses, come over to your dinner. Yours—Walter Scott.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1833.

POST OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.—We have seen it announced, in some of our papers, that our present excellent and faithful Post Master, William Eichbaum, Jr. had been removed, and David Lynch appointed in his stead.—Upon enquiry we were gratified to learn that it is not true.

☞The leading article, on the opposite page, headed, '*The Right of Secession,*' merits a careful perusal.

THE TARIFF AND THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.—As the ballotings for a Senator will not again occur until the 19th of February next, we take the liberty to make one suggestion, with the hope that it may meet the eyes of some of our legislators—it is, that the friends of the different candidates take immediate measures to procure from them distinct and unequivocal expressions of their opinions in relation to the protective system. Some such questions as the following might be propounded. Do you believe that Congress has the constitutional power to protect and encourage Domestic Manufactures? Do you believe that the exercise of such power has been and will be advantageous to the country? Do you believe that the abandonment of the protective system would bring distress, embarrassment, and ruin upon the States containing two-thirds of the population of the Union? Do you believe that " Pennsylvania can, in no event, consent to the abandonment of the protective policy?" and, do you pledge yourself that you will, in no event, vote for any bill in which that policy is abandoned?—Particularly, do you pledge yourself to vote for no bill in which the duties on articles like those which we do and do not manufacture are equalized? Do you pledge yourself to vote against any bill imposing duties on Teas or Coffee, or any other article now admitted free of duty?

A committee of one from the friends of each of the candidates might unite in calling on those candidates. Or, if some of the members should be afraid to call on their man, let the others do it. Then let the letters of those who reply be published, and the names of those who decline replying.

The present crisis is a most momentous one to Pennsylvania, and she has a right to know the sentiments of the man she is about to elect to that body which has in its hands the control of her destinies. Every pretence of delicacy in replying to such questions would be insincere, and deceptive; and every person who, at such time as the present, would decline to reply unequivocally, should be deemed treacherous, and unworthy of confidence. If any one of the present candidates should refuse to answer, the friends of the other candidates should resolve, that, whatever compromise might take place, the person so refusing should be out of the pale of selection.

If all the candidates should reply affirmatively, so much the better; it would be a triumph to the protective policy, and harden 'the dough faces' in Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The recent ballotings in this body have, as we predicted, terminated without the choice of a Senator. On each of the four ballotings, the Jackson candidates received 65 votes, and the anti Jackson candidates 63.—Five members were absent; who they were, and whom they would have supported, we have not ascertained. It is perhaps not material, because no one of the parties, even with the assistance of these five, could elect. When we say no one of the parties, we consider the legislature to be divided into four parties—the *New York,* or Van Buren Jacksonites, who support Muhlenberg—the *Pennsylvania* Jacksonites, who support McKean—the anti Masons, who support Rush, and the Clay men, who adhere to Segeant. Their relative strength was as follows—

New Yorkers	26
Pennsylvanians	39
Anti Masons	44
Nationals	19

From this statement it is clear that any two of the three first named parties could elect a Senator, if they could unite almost their *whole* strength upon some one person. Is it probable that such a union will be formed? We hear some of our friends express their fears that the two sections of the Jackson party will form such a union, upon some new candidate, and Judge Mallary has been named as the probable choice. We have no expectation of this. We believe such a union to be altogether improbable.

About the time the legislature met, Mr. McKean published, or permitted to be published, a letter in which Mr. Van Buren was stigmatized as a "*practised political gambler,* and *systematic intriguer;* he was declared to be 'devoid of *integrity*'—his professions of attachment to General Jackson were declared to be distinguished by their "*grossness*" and "*fawning servility.*" He further declares that, during the last twenty years, Mr. Van Buren had displayed as much facility in changing as the chameleon.

In return, Mr. McKean has been denounced with as much bitterness by the hireling printers of Martin Van Buren. This controversy excited much feeling—all the leading politicians of the Jackson party became enlisted in it. So decidedly was this the case that we observe, that at the 8th of January supper, in this city, when one person happened to toast Samuel McKean, a resolution was passed declaring that the meeting could not approve such a toast, because he was *treacherous and unprincipled.* Such being the division in the party, how can they unite on one person? Will the friends of Mr. McKean desert him and support one of the "*tools*" of the "*practised political gambler.*" Or will the *friends* of the "*systematic intriguer*" abandon Mr. Muhlenburg and support a *friend* of the "*unprincipled and treacherous*" Samuel McKean? We think not. Perhaps, however, some person may be selected who is no partisan of either McKean or Van Buren, who has taken no part in the recent controversy, and who, of course, both Van Buren and McKean men could support. We greatly doubt whether such a man can be found. But suppose a person could be selected who has never, *openly,* taken any part in the recent controversy, and who *appears* to be indifferent between the parties. Who would be the gainers by the result? The Van Buren men, to be sure, would not elect one of their own partisans, but they would have *almost* gained a victory. In a legislature of which they possess only one fifth of the members, they will have managed to elect a man who is not the opponent of Mr. Van Buren, and to defeat the election of another, who is the avowed enemy of the "Magician," If Mr. Van Buren's friends can bring about such a result, they will prove most conclusively that they are fit agents of the "*practised political gambler* and *systematic intriguer.*" If Mr. McKean's friends aid in bringing about such a result, they will prove that he is the "*dull genius*" which the Van Buren men declare him to be, and that they are fit subjects for the juggling of the New York politicians. But even this is not the worst view of such a compromise upon an *uncommitted* man. Suppose a man should be elected who is *really* uncommitted. He goes to Washington *uncommitted.* How long will he remain so? Who has the offices to give, the nice tit bits to dispose of? Who has the means to buy up *patriots?* Who has the disposal of the missions to St. James, and St. Petersburgh, and Paris, and Madrid? Let the friends of Mr. McKean think of this before they unite with Mr. Van Buren's partisans in electing an *uncommitted* man. Let the McKean men recollect that two years ago, Messrs. Wilkins and Dallas were not only *uncommitted* to Mr. Van Buren, but decidedly hostile to him, and yet they are now among his most supple advocates. If after all they have seen, the Pennsylvania Jacksonites should consent to abandon their own candidate and to elect an *uncommitted* man, they will have the gratification of being duped, and the consolation of being laughed at.

THE TARIFF.—We trust it will be borne in mind that a meeting is to be held at the Court House, to morrow, at three o'clock, and hope that general attendance will be given.—The present crisis is one of vital importance, especially to the laboring classes of our community. The question of abandoning the protective policy of the country includes also the following—Shall *the wages of our laborers and mechanics be reduced to such a point as will afford them a bare subsistence,* to gratify the envy, and to pamper the pride and indolence of South Carolina planters? Shall our working men be so limited in their wages, that their whole time must be devoted to the mere earning of a scanty subsistence? Shall all hopes of their improvement in intelligence and fitness for a republican government be cut off? Shall our yeomanry, instead of becoming more enlightened and intelligent, begin now to retrograde, and become gradually more and more ignorant and debased, until they resemble the boors of Russia, or the slaves of South Carolina? We hope not. This degradation and debasement of the yeomanry of the country would be greater—infinitely greater evil than any pecuniary loss that could befall the country. If the Tariff is really oppressive to South Carolina, we would, at once, rather than abandon the protective policy, agree that the free states should buy her out—aye! buy her out, lands, houses, negroes, and all, and transport them to a more fertile soil!—to Louisiana, or Texas, or as many of them would no doubt prefer, to the dominions of his Majesty, King William the Fourth.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 11, Mr. Stewart offered the following Resolution—

"*Resolved,* That the resolution adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress, "to endeavor to procure the passage of a law authorising a subscription of a million of dollars, on the part of the General Government, to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to be expended on the western section," be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and that they be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for that purpose."

The Express which passed through town, as we stated, about 11 A. M., on Saturday last, returned on Wednesday evening, between 3 and 4 o'clock, from *Charleston;* having traveled (to and from) a distance of 850 miles in about 4 days and 5 hours. We are still in the dark as to the *nature* of his errand: but probably the courier was merely the bearer of some order from the War Department to Gen. Scott, commanding the Southern Military Division.—*Pet. In.*

The Peaceable Remedy.—Twenty-one 34 pounders are being put on board the brig Lawrence and other vessels, bound to Charleston, S. C., for the benefit and behoof of the nation of South Carolina. They are intended, no doubt, to shoot the Tariff with. A shipment of small arms was made a few days since, for the same destination.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer.*

The Supreme Court of the United States is now, or will be, in session, in a few days. The business of the missionaries, confined in the Penitentiary of Georgia, will probably be among the first that will occupy its attention. If the least confidence is to be placed in the declaration of the President, the missionaries must be speedily released, and a termination put to the disgraceful usurpations of Georgia. The President's proclamation recognizes the supremacy of the laws, and promises, in unequivocal language, that they must and shall be enforced. This language is used, it is true, in the discussion of the South Carolina question, but it is equally applicable to that of Georgia. He dare not 'make fish of one, and flesh of another.' The assumption in both cases, is equally repugnant to the laws of the country—equally subversive of individual rights, and alike productive of a spirit of disaffection and disunion. Both have claimed the right to nullify the laws, and one (Georgia) has carried this claim into effect. To suppose, therefore, that the President will draw a distinction between them—or that he will execute the laws towards one only—would be, to suspect him of a disposition to falsify his public pledge, and to sacrifice his honor and his oath. We shall soon see whether such a suspicion would be justifiable.—*Balt. Chron.*

From the New York American.

'By the Providence Journal, of Tuesday, we learn, in relation to the examination of the Rev. Mr. Avery, at Bristol, that the Court decided, on Monday, that he should be discharged, the testimony against him not being sufficient to justify his committal for a regular trial.'—*Journal & Adv.*

This should, but will not, be a solemn lesson to the conductors of newspapers, to avoid, in their desire of catering for the public appetite for horrors, the publication of untraced rumors and details imputing, and seeming indeed to prove, guilt against any individual suspected. Here is a clergyman whom the competent authorities cannot, upon investigation, even find cause to commit on suspicion, whose name is now circulating throughout the Union, charged—with all circumstantiality—with the deep crimes of seduction and murder.

Letters, received at Washington, from Brazil state, that it is believed there that an English force has actually sailed to dispossess the Buenos Ayrean government of the Falkland Islands.

The Tariff.—In our paper to day will be found the commencement of a debate in the Senate, on the substitutes offered by Messrs. Krepps and Miller to Mr. Petriken's anti-tariff resolutions. The debate was continued on Saturday, and the subject will probably not be disposed of to day, as we saw several speakers taking notes of preparation on Saturday. Of the result, there is not the least doubt, the substitute either of Mr. Krepps or Miller will pass by a large majority. Mr. Petriken's resolutions meet with no favor. He and Burden seem to stand "*alone in their glory.*" Pennsylvania is as immoveable as the Allegheny mountain. All the British agents, all the aspiring demagogues, and all the cracked brained threats of the British school cannot turn her.—*Harrisburgh Intelligencer, Jan.* 14.

In the remarks of Mr. Breck, in another column, he says that Petriken's resolution had made "*many a dough-face in Washington.*" If so, we hope the substitute of Messrs. Krepps and Miller, one of which will certainly pass by a large majority, will produce a sufficient heat *to bake* them, before they become moulded into the wrong shape. No matter how *crusty* they become.—*Har. Intel.*

A Washington correspondent of the American Sentinel, (a member of Congress,) does not think that the passage of the Resolution for at once taking up the Tariff Bill, is indicative of any determination of the House of Representatives to pass the Bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. We regret a letter which has just appeared in the Albany Argus, from a member of the New York delegation in the House, as indicative of the intention of that delegation to vote for the Committee's bill. The elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidentship is presumed to be the ulterior and principal object of this measure. Southern influence was for a long time all-pervading and all-decisive in the general government; it is yet predominant. Mr. Van Buren's reply to the North Carolina address shows that he deemed it necessary to court that influence: his friends, it is surmised, think now that similar propitiation is indispensable for his success.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the National Gazette, Jan. 11.

It appears that the writers of the Union party in South Carolina—great as is the risk of that party—have a more correct sense of what is required by the power and dignity of the general government, than prevails at Washington. Witness these paragraphs.

From the Southern Patriot.

The Mercury charges the Union presses in this city with insincerity, *because they do not advocate an immediate repeal of the Tariff,* with the Ordinance hanging as an instrument of violence and menace over the deliberations of the National Legislature. *We should be sorry to lend ourselves to any such purpose of coercion, in this land of liberty.* Our Legislators must deliberate and decide without means and instruments of intimidation. *The example would be fatal*—the precedent destructive of all good government, if Congress should legislate with an edict of Nullification suspended over their heads. We care not how soon after the removal of this act, Congress engages in the reduction of the Tariff. But we are not such 'incendiaries' as to wish the constituted Authorities to act under an impulse of fear from factious measures, which are not the less factious from being organized.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

If Congress is disposed to yield to this usurpation of undelegated power, by *a party* that does not, and never did, *fairly* represent the honest desires and opinions of *the State,* so long as the ordinance and acts of nullification remain unrepealed: If they are to be bullied and bravadoed into concessions, by the Hotspurs of that party, then, we shall have arrived at the knowledge of an entire new version of the constitution for which we have suffered, and under which we have lived, from its first formation to this hour: we shall thenceforth learn that '*a supreme law of the land*' can be made void, by a State Convention, fraudulently obtained, whenever it shall suit the purposes of a few ambitious individuals; and in which event the glory of our republic will set in a thick cloud of darkness and disgrace.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, (the 16th instant) in the 46th year of his age, Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, Inn keeper, of this city—he has left an affectionate wife and four children to mourn his loss.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.

THE Subscriber is authorized by several Manufacturers and others, to purchase, in exchange for *Pittsburgh Manufactures and other Goods,* a quantity of the following articles, viz: Scutched and Heckled Flax, Flax and Tow Yarns, Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flour, in barrels or bags, Corn Meal in do., *Paper Rags,* Dried Apples, Honey, Tallow, Beeswax, and Country Produce generally, by ISAAC HARRIS, *Agent & Commission Merchant,* who has on hand, and for sale, on accommodating terms, for *Cash or Produce,* Juniata Nails and Brads, &c., Window Glass, of all sizes—A large assortment of Cheap White Flint and Green Hollow Glassware, and Queensware; a considerable variety of Bibles, Testaments, School Books; Religious, Miscellaneous and Music Books; Writing, Letter, Tea and Wrapping Paper and Stationery; Shovels and Spades, Trace and Halter Chains; best quality Cast Steel Axes; Mill and Crosscut Saws; Fur Hats and Caps; Shoes, and Saddlery; all kinds of Tobacco and Segars; Cordage, Bed Cords, and Sackings; all kinds of Brushes, Weavers' Shuttles, Riddles and Sifters, and a small, choice assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, &c. &c.

N. B. Exchanges for produce will be made with Country Merchants and Farmers, on fair and good terms. Most kinds of Goods will be thankfully received on Commission.

Wanted—Pot and Pearl Ashes.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent & Commission Merchant.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1833.—3tw.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of Monday, the 14th inst., a Bright Sorrell Mare, between 16 and 17 hands high, bald faced, between seven and eight years old; she is a very lengthy, lofty beast, and has a long tail; she has a lump on her back, occasioned by the saddle; she had three good shoes and one indifferent one on; she is a natural trotter. There is something particular in her manner of holding her mouth which cannot fail to be taken notice of.

Ten dollars, and all reasonable charges will be paid upon delivery of the Mare to the subscriber, in St. Clair township, or twenty dollars, upon the return of the Mare, and the delivery of the Thief, in the Jail of Allegheny county.

SILAS PRIOR.

January 18--3t*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18--tf.]

TAKE NOTICE.

FOR SALE 350 ACRES OF LAND, in Butler county, five miles from Butler town, on which are two good banks of Iron Ore, one of which is four feet deep, called Primitive Ore; the other called Shell Ore. There are also several banks of excellent Stone Coal on the premises, and also a quantity of Free stone for building: the main body of Conoquenessing creek runs through the same. All will be disposed of on very moderate terms. For conditions, apply to the subscriber, near the premises, or to Mr. Wm. Beatty, Inn keeper, in the borough of Butler.

JOHN NEYMAN.

January 18, 1833.--3t*

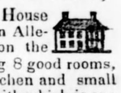
GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent. Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

TO RENT,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN FIRST OF APRIL,

THAT New Two Story Brick House  on one of the Lower Lots in Allegheny town, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio river, containing 8 good rooms, and a garret likewise; a good kitchen and small dining room, in the cellar, along with which is one acre of first rate land, for garden and pleasure ground, on which are planted some first rate fruit trees, and shrubbery. For terms, apply to ANDREW KIRKWOOD, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

January 11, 1833.—wtf

I. R. SMITH & Co.

HAVING associated WM. BAGALEY with them, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of WM. BAGALEY & Co., at the old stand; where they will keep constantly on hand, a choice assortment of

GROCERIES,

AND PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED ARTICLES;

which will be sold on the same favorable terms as heretofore.

☞ Wm. Bagaley & Co. will settle the accounts of I. R. Smith & Co.

January 2, 1833.

I. R. SMITH has removed to Baltimore, and connected himself in business there with Nathan M. Chafer, under the firm of CHAFEE & SMITH, Wholesale Grocers, corner N. Howard and Saratoga streets, Baltimore. I. R. Smith solicits the continuation of favors received from his Western friends.

CHAFEE & SMITH, *Baltimore.*
WM. BAGALEY & Co., *Pittsburgh.*

January 4—w3mo.

HIND & HOWARD,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Paper Warehouse, No.* 18, *Wood street,* next door to the corner of Front street, where they offer for sale a General Assortment of

Paper, Blank Books, &c.

Of a superior quality—Having become Agents for the Manufacturer, they have on hand, and intend keeping, a regular supply of

WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS;

all of which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms, for cash or approved barter.

☞ Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow taken in exchange, at market prices.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1833.—w3m

MISSOURI IRON WORKS, For Sale.

I WILL sell, on accommodating terms, my BLAST FURNACE, situated about 6 miles south of Potosi, and 40 miles over an excellent natural road to the Mississippi river at Herculaneum, or the cliffs of Selma: to which landings hauling is done at about six dollars per ton.--There are several Ore banks in the neighborhood of the Furnace, of the very best quality, and easily procured. Timber of the best quality, oak and pine, abounds all around the Furnace. Lands to any extent may be entered at $1 25 per acre, well clothed with timber. The Furnace is well supplied with patterns for making castings and stoves of almost all descriptions: and attached to it is a Machine Shop, with lathes and tools for turning and boring. Also—a SAW MILL that will cut 1200 feet of pine boards per day, and a small GRIST MILL that will grind four bushels of corn per hour. The place is healthy, and several springs of fine water on it. On the same stream there is an excellent cite for a large Grist Mill, or power for any machinery that may be required, equivalent to two run of stones. My Forge is situated about six miles from the Furnace, on Cedar creek, in Belview Settlement; which affords a full supply of water for 8 months in the year, in the dryest season, and the bar iron now making equal to any manufactured in the United States.

Also—A situation for the erection of IRON WORKS on a large scale. The water power is not surpassed by any in the western country. It is situated on Big River, on the direct road from the Furnace to the Mississippi at Selma. The stream is standing, and always affords sufficient water for eight fires and two hammers. On the premises, there is a large body of Ore; timber in abundance for six or eight miles round. Land here, also, may be entered at Government price, to any extent required. This place is about 24 miles from Selma. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises.

I also wish to sell, or lease for a term of years, my Foundry in the city of St. Louis, heretofore occupied by P. W. & R. McQueen's; it is calculated for a Foundry and Finishing Shop, and is well situated. JOHN PERRY.

Potosi, Mo., Dec. 24, 1832. [Jan. 11.—4tw.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,
Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on Tuesday, the 3d instant, *a Gold Breast Pin*, with two small Diamond Jetts. The finder, leaving it at this office, will receive the above reward, and the thanks of the owner, as to him it has more than its intrinsic value.
January 11, 1833.—3t

LOTS! LOTS!!

THE following Valuable Lots are offered at Private Sale, until the first of February next, and if not sold then, they will be offered at Public Sale, viz:

4 Lots in Fifth Street, adjoining the Mansion House.

20 Lots in Penn street, beginning at the corner of Wayne.

☞Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on B. Darlington, who will show a plan of said lots, with the terms.
Pittsburgh, January 8, 1833.—tf

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Fourteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1833.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances, and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,
'JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.'
Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1832.—tf.

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.
Dec. 25—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a number of Tracts of first rate Land, situate about 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh, in Cunningham's district, in Deer and Indiana townships, about from one half to three miles from the Allegheny river. The land, generally, is well timbered, with Walnut, White Oak, Hickory, Locust, &c.; well calculated either for grazing, tilling, fruit, &c; abounding in fine springs; Deer creek and Cedar run pass through part of it; Stone Coal has been discovered on some of it; several of the tracts have been tolerably well improved, the products of which are readily sold in the Pittsburgh Market. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on Mr. John Neff, who resides near the land, and will show it, and make known the terms of sale. Title indisputable. For further information, call on or address S. MILES GREEN, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa., or EDWARD B. DORSEY, near Alexandria, Huntingdon Co. Pa., Agents for the Executors and legal Representatives of Edward Bartholomew, deceased.
January 4—4w

TO LET,

THE New Three Story Stone Front Building, on the south side of Wood street, being the second east of Diamond alley. ☞Enquire of NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
January 4, 1833.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 2, for 1833. to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 26th January, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
100	1,000	100,000
16	500	8,000
56	100	5,600
56	80	4,480
112	50	5,600
112	40	4,480
224	30	6,720
1990	20	39,200
15400	10	154,000
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!
Jan. 15, 1833.

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

A Convenient Three Story Dwelling House, situated No. 29, in Fourth, between Market and Ferry streets, is offered for sale. The premises are convenient, and the central situation of this dwelling to the business part of the city, renders it a desirable property to any person wishing to purchase.

☞For particulars, apply on the premises.
Dec. 28, 1832.—1mcp

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, held at Pittsburgh, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1832, before the Judges of the said Court—William Armstrong, Guardian of Eliza Catharine Armstrong, James Armstrong, Margaret Elenor Armstrong, Rebecca Logan Armstrong, Mary Agnes Armstrong, and Hugh Armstrong, Minors, under the age of fourteen years, will expose to public sale, by public vendue and out-cry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the third Monday (21st day) of January, 1833, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:—the claim of said Minors to one undivided half of a tract of land, containing three hundred and thirty-nine acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny County, adjoining lands of Isaac Wycoff, John Walker, and Philip Smith; being the same tract of land which was at one time vested in Hugh Davidson, deceased, Grandfather of said Minors. Terms at sale.

[By the Court.] WM. M'CLURE,
December 21—ts *Clerk.*

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE Dwelling of the Subscriber was entered last night, and property to the value of *One Thousand Dollars*, consisting of the following articles of Silver were taken:

1	Large Massive	Bread Tray;
1	do do	Coffee Pot;
1	do do	Pitcher;
1	do do	Sugar Bowl;
1	do do	Wash Bowl;
1	do do	Cream Jug;
1	do do	Soup Ladle;
6	Silver Pint	Mugs;
17	do	Desert Spoons;
11	do	Table do
8	do	Tea do
4	do	Salt do
2	do	Butter Knives;
1	Patent Lever	double cased Silver Watch.

All the larger articles of Silver Ware were manufactured by Fletcher and Gardner, of Philadelphia, with square base, and set on claw feet, with the initials of the manufacturers' names on the bottom, and are unusually heavy.

A small Counting Desk, containing a quantity of valuable papers, was also broken open, and a Note of $100, on the Branch of the U. S. Bank, Pittsburgh, taken therefrom.

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
Allegheny, Dec. 13, 1832.

☞The papers of the city are requested to copy the above.

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - -	*per annum*, $130
Tuition in Music, - - - -	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, -	24
Oil Painting, - - - -	40
French, - - - -	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B.—Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

Pittsburgh Foundry.

THE Subscribers have lately enlarged their Foundry, on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, where the whole of their Castings will henceforth be manufactured. By the arrangements made, they are enabled to make every description of work in their line, in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. They have constantly on hand, a large variety of ornamental and plain STOVES and GRATES, Ovens and Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, Bark Mills, and Wagon Boxes, Plough Castings, and almost every article connected with their business, which can be found in the western country.

If more convenient to their customers, orders may be left at the old Jackson Foundry Warehouse, on Liberty street, where an assortment of ware is kept.

KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & CUDDY.

☞A general settlement of accounts is desired at the end of the year. Legal process will be resorted to, for the collection of all debts due 2 months, and unpaid on the 20th of January.
December 14—4w

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.
June 22, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1¼a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,
Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832—tf

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory; and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

New Hardware Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at *No.* 58, *WOOD STREET*, a very extensive and choice assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

of the latest importations, which they offer to country merchants and others, on at least as good terms as they can be purchased in any establishment in this city.

WALLACE, HOWE & CO.
Pittsburgh, September 21, 1832.—3m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

☞LOOK HERE, FASHIONABLES!

YOU have, for a long time past, been inquiring of me for the New Style SWAG TOP CAPS. Now, take notice, I have this day received, from Philadelphia, a small lot of

SWAG TOP CLOTH CAPS,

Of various Colors and Sizes. Call soon, or "you'll be a day after the fair."

S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, or next the Exchange, St. Clair street.

☞A large assortment of Common Caps, suitable for the country trade, for sale, Wholesale and Retail. Oct. 19

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of DUNN & O'NEIL, are desired to call and settle their accounts immediately, as legal means will soon be taken for their collection; and all persons having claims against the said firm, are notified that an assignment has been made, for the use of all the creditors, and they are requested to present their accounts for settlement. All persons, wishing to settle, are desired to call upon Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., in the Diamond, or on the subscriber, in East Liberty, either of whom can inform them of the terms of the assignment.

WILLIAM JOYCE,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1832. *Assignee.*

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.
December 7, 1832.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE dwelling, at present occupied by the subscriber, No. 29 Irwin's Row, Liberty street. Enquire of John Irwin, or the subscriber,

J. R. LAMBDIN.

ALSO—An Office in the Museum Building, corner of Market and Fourth streets. Enquire at the Museum. Nov. 27—tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.
July 31.

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,

Portrait & Miniature Painter,

(No. 29 IRWIN'S ROW, LIBERTY STREET,)
PITTSBURGH.

☞His friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and view specimens.
September 21—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE.
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10. A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

London & American Annuals.

SYLVESTER has just received a supply of all the different London and American Annuals; together with a choice collection of Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

Apply at corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
December 25.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
march 22, 1831.—tf

NEW MUSIC,

AT HALF PRICE,

Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish: Blithe as the hours; Sul' Margine My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbeoque; Le Souvenir: Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.
SMITH, PETERS & Co.
July 17—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
May 9 1832.—tf

Prints, Fancy Stationery,

SCHOOL BOOKS, VISITING AND PLAYING CARDS.

ENGRAVINGS of every kind constantly to be had at Sylvester's, corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of Stationery and School Books, together with various kinds of Toy Books; all of which will be sold cheaper than at any other place in Pittsburgh.

Print Dealers will be supplied at a large discount. Oct. 23

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.
December 4, 1832.—tf

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

TO BE LET,

THE two New Four Story Brick Store Houses, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. For terms, apply to JAMES B. IRWIN.
September 18.—tf

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel. April 19, 1831.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

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